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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Thursday, March 14, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

THE INAUGURAL.

Copies of the inaugural address, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office. Price, fifty cents per hundred.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

George W. McLellan, of Massachusetts, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of New York, to be Consul to Liverpool, and Wm. H. Vesey, of the same State, Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle; and George Harrington, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Colonel Sumner was nominated as Brigadier General, in the place of General Twiggs, (stricken from the roll by order of President Buchanan for being a "traitor.")

James M. Edwards, of Michigan, was also nominated as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Confederate States Commissioners have, as yet, done nothing of special note.

We understand that both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Clay decline the missions to Mexico and Spain, which have been tendered them.

Mr. Fessenden has introduced a resolution expelling all the Senators of the seceded States from the United States Senate, on the ground that they had renounced their allegiance to the Government. This is designed, we suppose, to supersede the resolution of Mr. Foster for the expulsion of Mr. Wigfall, which would seem inadvisable, and invite them all to the same feast.

The nomination of Col. Sumner to the Brigadier Generalship gives great satisfaction to the officers of the Army who are justly tenacious of the rule of regular promotion. The country will see to it that Major Anderson is suitably rewarded for his gallant services and loyalty under the most trying circumstances.

We are gratified to learn that John L. Hayes, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims. His appointment has been made strictly in accordance with the rule which we have before taken occasion to commend, that professional recommendations to offices of this character should have the decided preference to the political.

John Mitchell does not receive much encouragement in his efforts to convert the nations of Europe to his own views in regard to the "peculiar institution," as appears from the following extract from his last Paris letter to the *Charleston Mercury*:

"On the whole, I would beg most earnestly to impress upon you the conviction that in Europe generally, but in England particularly, you have no chance, no *locus standi*, no pretension to be considered as a Christian man, or perhaps as a human being, except the cotton field alone. But for that, and the interest hanging upon that, you would be hunted from the face of the earth, and erased from creation by the indignant voice of an outraged nineteenth century!"

The following resolution in relation to international copyrights was recently offered in the Southern Congress, at Montgomery, by Mr. T. R. Cobb, of Georgia, and adopted:

"Whereas Great Britain, France, Prussia, Saxony, and other European Powers, have passed laws to secure to authors of other States the benefit and privileges of their copyright laws, upon condition of similar privileges being granted by the laws of such States to authors, the subjects of the Powers aforesaid; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the President be and he is hereby authorized to instruct the Commissioners appointed by him to visit the European Powers, to enter into treaty obligations for the extension of international copyright privileges to all authors, the citizens and subjects of the Powers aforesaid."

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Among the many reviews which high intellectual, moral, and national civilization incessantly develops, few contain matter of more practical utility, and none perhaps sustain superior literary merit, than the North British.

The number before us (February) contains eleven articles, some of them especially interesting at the present time.

We have long thought that the sterling worth of the world's reviews has not been as fully appreciated as they richly deserve. Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, are the agents.

The Washington correspondent of the *Press*, Philadelphia, says:

"I think it may be taken for granted that both Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, now in this city, despair not alone of the success of their commission, but of the Confederacy itself. Forsyth is a strong Union man at heart, and cannot but feel, from all the evidences around him, that he is himself in a false position, and that the ultras who have hurried Alabama into her present dilemma can never permanently hold the confidence of the people of that State."

The question of principle being disposed of, that of policy may well be considered; not as determining the former, but as throwing additional light upon it.

In the first place, it is doubtless true that the officers of the army and navy, however loyal they may be in their feelings, and however prepared to obey the orders of the Government, would feel it to be the most painful duty of their lives to go to the reinforcement

and out of Congress, as most desirable for our future commercial, political, and diplomatic relations with that republic. If he consents to accept that mission at all, which is yet undetermined, it will be for the purpose of inducing Mexico to adopt this policy, and for no other reason. In this view, the mission is now among the most important in the whole service. The agents of Jefferson Davis are there, endeavoring to obtain recognition."

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The question as to the policy of the Administration in this, the most eventful crisis of our history, presses home upon the American heart, creating a profound and painful anxiety, throughout the length and breadth of the land, which can be allayed by no pomps of inauguration and no distribution of Federal offices. In judging of this policy, we look only to the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, as seen in the light of his political antecedents and personal character, and to the course of events by which this policy—not its distinctive principle, but its application to particular cases—must, of course, in some measure, be controlled. The inaugural enunciates two cardinal propositions: First, "that the laws (shall) be faithfully executed in all the States;" second, "that the course thus indicated will be followed with a view to a peaceful solution of our national troubles." To reconcile this seeming incongruity in the practical operation of the Government, is the most delicate and difficult task of the present Administration. So far as its general policy is concerned, this is sufficiently obvious, being as briefly stated in the inaugural, "to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports."

The questions of retaking the forts captured by the seceded States and of the mode in which the revenue shall be collected, may be safely left to be decided in the future, after the most ample consideration. The first and most grave responsibility which meets the Administration is in reference to Fort Sumter, inasmuch as its present condition imperatively requires immediate action. Shall it be relieved or evacuated, is the simple question. One thing is clear, no half-way policy can be adopted. The troops must be at once withdrawn from the fort, or they must be at once reinforced. The idea of leaving seventy men cooped up in a Government fortification to perish by starvation or assault in the presence of thirty million of people looking on in fearful solicitude and hopeless imbecility, is not to be tolerated for a moment. The consequences of such a catastrophe are fearful to contemplate. The blood of these brave and loyal men crying aloud for vengeance, and for the redress of the insulted and disgraced honor of the nation, would demand the recapture of the fort, as the alternative of a Northern revolution, at whatever cost of life and treasure, and the country would be inevitably precipitated into civil war whose end no man could foresee.

Shall the troops then be withdrawn or reinforced? There is much that may be urged with great plausibility upon both sides of the question. On the one side, it is said that by such withdrawal the Government in effect abdicates its trust, and with its own hand hauls down the old flag upon one of its own fortifications before the rebel forces, which are arrayed against it; that it virtually yields to revolution and recognizes secession as an accomplished fact; that thereafter it must relinquish the other forts and abandon all thought of the collection of the revenue; and that the principle is conceded that the Government can only be maintained, if at all, by moral suasion.

On the other hand, the evacuation of Fort Sumter is pronounced a military necessity. The oldest and ablest military and naval commanders in the service are understood so to regard it. The vessels of war necessary for the effectual relief of the fort could not be concentrated at the port of Charleston in season to accomplish it, and there is no available force to man them. Again, the fort does not command the entrance to a great inland sea, like the forts of Florida, and its occupation is chiefly desirable for local defence, that of the harbor and State of South Carolina, which, in these times, there is no hardship in leaving the State to look to itself. Even if actual war existed between the Government and the State, the fort is not worth what it would cost to reinforce, and the true policy of war dictates no useless expenditure of life and treasure. General Scott, it is said, favors this opinion—the old hero whose loyalty shines as bright as the sun at noonday, and in following whose counsels disgrace can never come upon any people. If this assumed necessity exists—and of this the Government has the best, if not the only means of judgment—then there is nothing more to be said; the question is concluded.

If the withdrawal of the troops is determined by this necessity—and this, in our view, could alone justify it—then it involves no surrender of principle. It is no "acknowledgment of the defeat of the Federal Government," or that "the Union is utterly dissolved, past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions." It would form no precedent for the surrender of any other fort not in the same extreme peril. It has no sort of connection with the collection of the revenue, which is, after all, the practical test of the Government, and the vital condition of the Union. Nay, may it not be that the firmness of the Government may be more conspicuously illustrated, and with less offense, if it should yield what, after all, may be regarded, in a great measure, as a point of pride, rather than necessity, as many would regard it, plunge the country into war? The exception to a rule often brings into greater distinctness, or, in other words, "proves the rule" itself.

The question of principle being disposed of, that of policy may well be considered; not as determining the former, but as throwing additional light upon it.

In the first place, it is doubtless true that the officers of the army and navy, however loyal they may be in their feelings, and however prepared to obey the orders of the Government, would feel it to be the most painful duty of their lives to go to the reinforcement

of Fort Sumter. They must naturally feel against taking up arms against their countrymen in bloody conflict in a time of peace, or at least without proclamation of war. Is it wise or humane to subject their loyalty to so severe a test, unless there is the most imperative necessity for so doing?

Again, the leaders of revolution ardently desire that the attempt at reinforcement should be made. They would, if possible, put the Government in a false position, as seemingly striking the first blow. Their only hope of success in their revolutionary movement is by provoking a war, in which the border States would make common cause with the seceded, and be dragged into eventual secession. Is it best to gratify them?

In the next place, the true Union men of the South, who are the best judges of their own position, and of the public sentiment of their own section, desire that the relief of the fort should not be attempted. They are strongly of the opinion that they would be greatly strengthened at home, and the loyalty of the doubtful confirmed, by the solid assurance thus given that the policy of the Administration is not of subjugation, but of self-defence—that it is pacific and conciliatory. They feel that South Carolina should be treated not as a revolted province, but as a disobedient child, to whom forbearance should be shown, and who should be reclaimed by a wise paternal authority, but not destroyed.

Lastly, our Government is a peculiar one. It is an experiment of the self-government of the people. It is founded, not so much on brute force, as on moral power. If by that moral power it can achieve a bloodless victory over those who have conspired against it, if it can accomplish a peaceful solution of our national troubles, and in time bring back the seceded States into their orbit of obedient revolution round the central authority, it would afford a spectacle for the admiration of the world. In all other countries, a revolution such as we have experienced, would have caused rivers of human blood to flow; if in our own it shall be subdued by the natural and legitimate operation of the Government in the execution of the laws, and by the returning conviction of its superior blessings and adaptiveness to our political condition, it will be the most sublime, and perhaps ultimate, triumph of representative institutions.

We have thus favored the policy of peace in the present emergency. We may have erred, for to err is human; but if so, we feel confident that we have erred in the direction in which the public mind of the country is tending. Very few of us, we apprehend—even those who have been most strenuous for the maintenance of the Government by the high hand of power—do not find that a gradual "change has come over the spirit of our dream" within the past few weeks, and that time has softened the asperities of our feeling. Should not this fact remind us of the danger that the clearness of our vision may be obscured by the excitement of the hour, and admonish us that we do not allow any remains of human passion and vindictive sentiment to incite us to a course of calm and more deliberate judgment might not approve. Let us all look at the present difficulties calmly, trustingly, in the full conviction of right and purpose of duty, and in cheerful reliance upon that Providence which has heretofore guided our destinies as a people, and we may yet be enabled to say: "It is well" with the country.

For ourselves, we are willing to leave the grave question to the decision of those to whom it is committed by the Constitution and the laws, upon whom its chief responsibility rests, and who enjoy the best opportunities of forming a broad and comprehensive judgment upon it; and we have all confidence that this decision, as it will be guided by honesty and sobriety, by wisdom and patriotism, so it will receive the general and generous approval of the American people.

The *N. Y. Tribune* has the following: "The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city by one of our workmen, from his brother in Charleston. Those are the men with whom the miserable traitor Jeff. Davis is to march upon the Northern States. We begin to feel perfectly easy about the attack on Fort Sumter."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26, 1861. "Now something about politics. Here everybody is a soldier. I have been in the field service the past two months. A soldier, and how? With shoes without soles, poor food, and worse clothing. May God have mercy. Should the North march an army down here, two-thirds of our men would join them. Don't be surprised that all people here seem to be in favor of secession. Otherwise, many a poor fellow would be starving. Whoever refuses to be a soldier must leave the city. Fort Sumter still stands quietly, and the Garrison appears to be in good spirits. Our army has not yet attacked it. The aspect appears to be too stupid to undertake it. In order to do that, they want another Garibaldi, or keep their mouths shut. Rumor has it that it is to be taken next week without fail. The commander, Major Anderson, I have known in Florida, and believe him to be a brave man."

For the National Republican.

NEEDS EXPLANATION.—An advertisement appeared in the *Star* of Saturday evening last, in favor of the appointment of our esteemed fellow-citizen, General E. C. Carrington, to the office of District Attorney, "basing his claims, in part, upon his late military services in 'organizing, perfecting, and drilling' a volunteer militia corps in this city. In a speech soliciting volunteers, made by General C. in the Seventh Ward, on the evening of the 9th of January last, he alluded to a report 'that he had undertaken this movement because he wished to lay the foundation for the District Attorneyship under the incoming Administration,' and denounced the report as 'an infamous imputation,' and the author of it as a 'slanderer and a liar.' He declared, also, that 'he wanted no office,' and then he got credit for disinterested patriotism. Who could have been so malicious as to publish (and pay for) an advertisement tending to create the impression that the report, so indignantly denied, was not altogether unfounded? Surely it could not have been done with the sanction of Gen. C. And yet, although said advertisement has been the subject of remark in the city for several days, the General has not repudiated it. Perhaps he has overlooked it.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution, which was read for information.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public works, within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same; and, if so, whether the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places, and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender, for any other purpose, and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and, if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to the subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital. Objection being raised, the resolution lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution, that Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, Brewster and Davis of Mississippi, Clay of Alabama, Mallory of Florida, and Toombs of Georgia, having announced that they are no longer members of the Senate, their seats have become vacant, and the Secretary of the Senate is directed to strike their names from the roll of members.

The resolution lies over.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTMENTS.—M. H. Cobb, Esq., of Penn., has been appointed disbursing clerk of the War Department, in place of Mr. John Potts, promoted to the chief clerkship.

Professor Mason, of Tennessee, has been appointed to a vacant \$1,200 clerkship in the General Post Office Department.

Mr. Hutchins, lately called to Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, has been appointed to a \$1,200 clerkship in the Interior Department.

RESIGNATION.—T. C. De Leon, of Louisiana, a \$1,200 clerk in the War Department, has resigned.

REMOVALS.—B. P. Porter, a \$1,200 clerk in the Census Office, was removed on Tuesday.

Howard Taylor, a watchman in the General Post Office Department, has received a notification that his services will not be required after the 31st inst.

BELLA, BELLA, HONORABLE BELLA!—The Charleston correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* is becoming terribly oracular in his communications to that journal. His letter of the 7th instant is strongly spiced with the following sanguinary hints:

"The project which I hinted at yesterday of an invading army, I find is now the order of the day, and that the battle-ground will be changed from South Carolina to another locality not ten thousand miles from you, is, in my judgment, a fixed fact. If I were to predict that in sixty days the city of Washington would be razed so that a ploughshare should be run over the place where now Lincoln nervously rests, and that magnificent monument of former greatness, the Capitol, would be blown sky-high, I might not, in such a prediction, be a false prophet. I, like many a Southern man, have a few cents invested in that other monument begun years ago to the memory of George Washington, which monument, if left to Black Republican keeping, I hope to see rent in twain from top to bottom. Some of your subscribers may call this vandalism. It matters not with me what they call it; that monument will never be allowed to stand on Black Republican soil, and you may take that as another prediction. If you will look to the *Courier*, of the date of the 8th instant, you will see my invading plot hinted at there. 'The Southern heart is fired now, and that fire will not be easily quenched, nor will it be, I fear, unless it be quenched in blood.'"

"We heard heavy cannoning seaward this morning, at about sunrise—the city was agog. It turned out that 'the Crusader' was expected last night, and the guns were 'shot,' and this morning they were unloading."

"The floating battery is now ready for mounting, and they wait for two heavy guns of the Dahlgren order. The front of the battery is about four feet thick, made so by four thick masses of Palmetto logs and the planking and iron. If they can ever get it securely anchored, Anderson may vent his rage and it will all be in vain. Anderson has not a mortar in his arsenal, and all he throws shells it will be out of a Columbiad, and they are said to be entirely unsuited to that work. Fort Sumter is the hollow tree, and Anderson is the old buck here—we will smoke him out!"

AS OWEN'S RIGHT TO THE SOIL FRONTING ON STREETS.—Judge Mellon decided on Wednesday that parties owning ground fronting on streets or alleys are entitled to soil to the middle thereof, and that a city or borough has no other than a right of way therein, and such other acts upon them as may be necessary to keep them in repair; that a city or borough cannot excavate the street, gravel, sand, or other material therein, for the purpose of making merchandise of it, nor authorize any one to do so; and that the owner of a lot or alley can sustain an action of trespass against any one entering into the street or alley in front of him, between the line of his lot and the middle of the street, for the purpose of taking out material, or for disposing thereof to others. Under this decision, the jury in the case of Charles Slipp and David Graham vs. Samuel Hood, rendered a verdict of \$100. The authorities of Manchester gave defendant the privilege to remove sand from the street fronting plaintiff's property, in that borough, and a suit for trespass being brought, it resulted as above stated. *Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

H. G. Bulkeley, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has made the discovery that, by slightly steaming Chinese sugar cane before it is pressed, all the juice can be easily extracted with a common set of pressure rollers. As the pressing of this cane constituted the chief difficulty with farmers in obtaining syrup from it, this discovery is of great importance to them.

It having been stated that goods shipped for non-seceded States, by way of Savannah, would be made to pay duties at that port, the Collector there says:

"Duties will not be required on goods passing through this port, and destined for States not belonging to the Confederates. Unless instructions to the contrary shall be received, the only obligation that will be required is, that

such goods will, in good faith, pass to their destination, and not be stopped in the Confederate States."

UNSAFE RAILWAY BRIDGES.—The well-known American engineer, John B. Jervis, says: "The length of time timber will last in a bridge is quite uncertain, and there is danger that it will be trusted too long for safety. The first decay will be in the joints of framing, and in the interior of scantling; this may be to a serious extent, while all exposed to observation appears sound and safe. The traveler on the railway cannot examine the bridge—he must depend on the railway agent, under the proprietary interest in the question; and the agent may be satisfied with the exterior; or from other cause neglect the proper examination until some train falls through, when it will be sadly certain that it should not have been trusted so long. I have seen the record of four serious disasters the past year from the giving way of bridges, causing the loss of fifteen lives, and injuring forty-seven persons. Others, less serious to life, have been attended with great loss of property. The present year will not be less disastrous." Mr. Jervis also speaks of the very insufficient width of embankments often seen, and of the inferior drainage of our roads, adding to danger and to wear and tear. It is therefore real economy for railway managers to anticipate accidents by vigilant repairs. Mr. Jervis says: "As a general thing, our railway bridges are far short of the stability necessary for safety and economy. Many of timber have stood as long as they should be trusted, and it is quite time they were replaced by stone or iron." Such words from such a source are too serious to be disregarded by a public who travel as we do.

SKATING RETURNS.—The following figures show the number of persons who have availed themselves of the skating privileges on Central Park ponds, for the past two years. During the winter of 1859 and 1860, the total number was 482,600; the greatest number on any one day was the 26th of December, numbering 100,000. During the skating season just past, the aggregate number reached 1,055,700; the greatest number present on any one day was 105,000—on the 27th of February. Notwithstanding the skating season of 1860 and 1861 was shorter by eleven days than that of 1859 and 1860, the number of visitors has been more than doubled in the aggregate. The former season was of thirty-seven days duration, while the one just closed was but twenty-six. The proportion of lady visitors has also been much greater.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—Public attention continues its eager gaze at Italy, whenever the prospects of war are discussed. It is pretty evident that, ere long, Napoleon will abandon the protection which he has given to the Pope, since 1848, leaving that Pontiff to settle matters with Victor Emmanuel as best he can. In a short time Victor Emmanuel will solemnly assume the title of King of Italy. He appears inclined to act with discretion and moderation, and has probably influenced Garibaldi to the adoption, for the present, of similar views. He will endeavor to create a powerful Italian army, which is the best security against aggression. Austria, if let alone, will scarcely become his assailant, and the threatened revolution in Hungary will occupy her attention for some time. The end, we dare say, will be the sale of Venice, which will enable Victor Emmanuel to round off his kingdom very handsomely.

Should the expected revolt in Hungary become serious, there is reason to think that Russia may interfere, unless Prussia, which is very warlike just now, should take the initiative in defence of Austria. France is prepared for war, which England will endeavor to avoid. What Italy wants is rest. Nations, like individuals, must sometimes pause to recuperate. Five years of peace would make Italy prosperous once more—the very garden of Europe. But peace cannot be secured, for some time at least.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Our Ministers to Mexico have been, from the beginning of the legation of the same obnoxious sort as the majority of those recently sent to Spain. Of the fifteen who have been appointed, eleven have been slaveholders, including the notorious traitors, John Slidell of Louisiana, and John Forsyth of Georgia. In the present crisis, the mission to Mexico may become the most important of all in our foreign relations, and it is fortunate that so able a skillful a statesman as Mr. Corwin has been selected for the responsible task of counteracting in that quarter the filibustering projects of the Southern Confederates. As long ago as 1846, while in the Senate, Mr. Corwin distinguished himself by the force and earnestness with which he opposed the acquisition of territory to increase the area of slavery, and his denunciation of the war waged on Mexico for that purpose will long be remembered for its vivid eloquence, and it is well known that he has since given his attention specially to the subject of the Mexican policy of the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HENRY CLAY UPON THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITIONS.

"And now, sir, coming from a slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either South or North of that line. Coming as I do from a slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well matured determination, that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either South or North of that line. Sir, while you reproach me, as I say, too, our British ancestors, for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of slavery to exist among them." *Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1850.*

GEN. JACKSON ON NULLIFICATION.

Washington, May 1, 1833.

"I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds, and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and assigned those wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your salaries; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignities of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext. * * * Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a South-

ern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question. * * * ANDREW JACKSON.

COLONEL BENTON ON THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

From vol. II of "Thirty Years in the Senate." "The regular inauguration of this slavery agitation dates from the year 1835; but it had commenced two years before, and in this way: nullification and disunion had commenced in 1830 upon complaint against protective tariff. That, being put down in 1833 under President Jackson's proclamation and energetic measures, was immediately substituted by the slavery agitation. Mr. Calhoun, when he went home from Congress in the spring of that year, told his friends 'that the South could never be united against the North on the tariff question—that the sugar interest of Louisiana would keep her out—and that the basis of Southern union must be shifted to the slave question.' Then all the papers in his interest, and especially the one at Washington, published by Mr. Duff Green, dropped tariff agitation, and commenced upon slavery, and in two years had the agitation ripe for inauguration on the slavery question. And, in tracing this agitation to its present stage, and to comprehend its rationale, it is not to be forgotten that it is a more continuation of old tariff diabolism, and preferred because more available."

NEWS ITEMS.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—In 1856 we said the time would come when a man who should oppose the reopening of the African slave trade would be denounced as an abolitionist. Such a time came a year ago. In the last Presidential canvass we said the time would soon come when every man who opposed the dissolution of the Union would be denounced as an abolitionist. Such a time has come now.—*Louisville Journal.*

COLLEGE REBELLION.—Sixty students rebelled in the College of St. Charles, Parish St. Landry, La., the other day. At a given signal, immediately on the conclusion of grace, they arose, each one smashed his plate and glass, and then they overthrew the table. They immediately left for their homes. Most of them are young men grown.

A CURE FOR SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—The *Niagara Falls Gazette* tells a story of two young ladies who were promenading along the street recently, when one of them slipped and came down on the icy pavement "like a thousand of bricks." Jumping quickly up, she exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "Before another winter, I'll have a man to hang to; so I don't!"

IMPORTANT TO OFFICE SEEKERS.—An enterprising individual in Troy, N. Y., advertises to furnish aspirants for office with signatures to petitions at the rate of one dollar a hundred.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is said that Major Anderson, holding Fort Sumter, Lieut. Slennor, holding Fort Pickens, and Capt. Hill and Ricketts, holding forts in Texas, all belong to the first regiment United States artillery.

The lights at Mobile Point and Sand Island have been extinguished by order of the Commander of Fort Morgan.

The prevailing opinion among the leading masters of the Royal Geographical Society is favorable to the idea of the North Atlantic telegraph cable as proposed by Colonel Schaffner.

On Wednesday, one of the richest veins of oil that has yet been discovered was struck in Walnut Bend, Venango county, Pa. The well is situated on the north side of the Allegheny river. When the vein was struck, nothing unusual occurred; but as soon as they commenced pumping, the oil flowed spontaneously, and now continues flowing, yielding six barrels per hour of pure oil, and could be made to yield more if the proprietors had sufficient vat room. This well is two hundred and sixty-five feet deep.

A lady of Pittsfield, Mass., received a valentine, at which she was somewhat indignant, and was about to throw it in the stove unopened, but was persuaded to open it, when it was found to contain \$50 from an old friend and employer.

A family named Pate, residing in Spottsylvania county, Va., near the Orange county line, has lost seven children by diphtheria within the last three weeks. The father and mother have thus been bereft of their entire offspring, the youngest, an infant, dying last.

An improvement has been made in sugar refining in New York, by which syrup made from common muscovado molasses is pronounced by sugar refiners who have tested it, as being nearly, if not equal, to sugar-house syrup which is sold for family use. The process of refining involves an expense of about one cent per gallon, and the value is increased about seven cents per gallon. The process is entirely mechanical, no acid being used.

So far as heard from, the Republican majorities at the election in New Hampshire yesterday are not materially different from those of the Presidential election last year. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, and the Republicans have carried four of the five Councils, eight or nine of the twelve Senators, and, so far as heard from, 107 Representatives to 27 Democrats.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The tender of the Liverpool consulate to Speaker Littlejohn is a well-merited and substantial compliment to an earnest, efficient, and devoted Republican, and a capable and upright man, who will discharge the duties of the office with an intelligence and fidelity creditable to himself and the country.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS VOYAGE.—The United States steamship *Star* of the West sailed yesterday afternoon, from Pier 29, foot of Warren street, at about four o'clock. Her destination was not made public, not even the hands who shipped on board knowing where they were going. For this reason, much difficulty was experienced in getting her full complement of men. The lading consisted of coal and provisions.—*N. Y. Sun, 13th.*

In the Georgia Convention, a resolution has been adopted, requesting the Governor to offer a reward of \$500 each for the following works, to be written or compiled by citizens residing in the Confederate States of America, viz: A Spelling Book for the use of Common Schools, an Arithmetic, an English Grammar, a Geography, and two Reading Books, one for beginners and for more advanced scholars; the prize to be awarded by a committee appointed by the Governor, and the books selected, to be published and printed within the confederacy, and the copyright to be owned or disposed of by the authors or compilers of the several works.

The Nashville *Banner* says that the following paragraph is a specimen of the general character of the business letters received in that city from citizens under Jeff. Davis's Government: "This infernal secession business, I am fearful, will ruin the country. It was certainly conceived in sin, and born in iniquity—its father's eldest son the Devil; and I have no doubt all the little Devils, together with the Equiper, are now having a good time over it."